[XXIVth Year.] THE [No. 1216.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, December 29, 1768.

From the London Gazetteer *of* August 20, 1768.

TO THE

REAL ENGLISHMAN.

GIVE me Leave to make some Observations on your Reply, in the Public Advertiser, to my Letter of Thursday Se'nnight (which Reply I see copied into the Gazetteer of last Wednesday). These you must be content to receive from the Paper by which my former Letter was communicated, as I have no cause to be diffatisfied with the Channel of my Correspondence. As to your Apprehensions of Danger to the Printer, from publishing any Reflections on the Justice of our Impositions on the Colonies, because the Right has been asserted by Act of Parliament, I hope our Liberties are not so precarious, as to afford any real Cause for them, as Submission to the Act itself, is not withheld; or, at least, 'til some Penalty is prescribed for those who doubt its Justice. Justice, Sir, is an inflexible Principle, which subsists independent of Acts of Parliament, which can by no Means alter the Nature of Things, or convert Wrong to Right. I know, that corrupt Judges, the Creatures of Royalty, have formerly perverted that Power with which they were entrusted; and that Justice which they ought to have distributed, to the Gratification of ministerial Vengeance on the one Hand, and the Protection of ministerial Votaries on the other; but that we have any such Judges at present, I do not believe. As to our Sentiments on the Measures adopted, relative to the Colonies, I find they are widely different, as they must of Necessity be, when we reason from opposite Principles. In my former, and several other Letters, with different Signatures, I have argued from a Supposition, that, conformable to the Constitution of this Kingdom, Representation was indispensably necessary to constitute the Legality of Taxation; and must confess, that I did not expect again to hear the Truth of this Principle controverted; a Principle established by Magna Charta, and confirmed by an invariable Adherence to it, down to the present Period. Nor can one Instance be produced, since that Charter was instituted, where the Legislature has persisted in taxing any County or Principality, without granting them Representatives. It is true, indeed, the Representation is in some Instances unequal; but it depends upon ourselves to correct this Inequality. You will perhaps alledge, as the Partizans of Mr. Grenville have already done, that our Stockholders are not represented in Parliament; but I hope the Proprietors of our Debts are not to be classed with the Proprietors of our Lands. And though neither the Robin-Hood Society, or India Company, send Members to Parliament, yet every Individual among them, who is possessed of real Property (which alone ought to entitle him to a Representation) is represented in a different Capacity; and there is not an Inch of Land, or a Blade of Grass, in this Kingdom, but is constitutionally and actually represented, as being at least included in some County thus represented. But, could it be even proved, which is impossible, that any Individual or Community in this Kingdom, is taxed, without sharing, in any Respect, the national Representations; it could by no Means follow, that, because such Individual or Community, neglected to assert the Rights of Magna Charta, that the Americans ought, of Necessity, to imitate so culpable an Example. You will excuse me, therefore, if I still adhere to the Principle on which my Arguments are founded; and should you again attempt to controvert it, I hope you will support your bare Assertion with suitable Facts and Arguments.

In the present Dispute with the Colonies, it is the Right, not Expediency, of Taxation, which ought to be considered. This Right Great-Britain has asserted, and our Colonies have denied: They maintain their Denial by Reasons against its Justice; and we are about to support our Assertions by Arms, which must necessarily prevail against their Reasons. If, however, you, or any other Advocate for the Ministry, mean to justify their Conduct on rational Principles, I beg that the Right may be first made apparent; as Altercation must be endless, whilst we argue from opposite Suppositions, and whilst you deem the Inhabitants of our Colonies Rebels, and I esteem them as Patriots, laudably asserting their Privileges. Before, therefore you proceed any further, I must beg you'll refute the Arguments which they have urged against the Legality of our Pretensions. The Principles of these Tracts have collected, and republished by Mr. Almon, particularly in the *Remembrancer of America, &c.* and in the *Farmer of Pennsylvania's Letters.* An Attempt has, indeed, been made in the Gazetteer, to answer the latter; but the Author finding Sophistry unequal to Truth and Justice, eagerly embraced a poor Subterfuge to disengage himself from a Task he had assumed, and to which the greatest Abilities would have proved unequal. You observe, that if Representation be necessary to justify Taxation, it must be so to constitute the Validity of other Laws, binding on the Colonies: And, indeed, between you and I, I believe it would be difficult to demonstrate that we have any other Right to exercise any Kind of Legislation over the Colonies, except what is derived from Precedent, the Concessions of the Colonies, and the Expediency of Things; since his Majesty does, by his Governors, &c. exercise all the legislative Prerogatives in our Colonies, which a People ought to divest themselves of, or which are consistent with the Constitution of a limited Monarchy. But as the Colonies have affectionately yielded to Great-Britain, a Right of making all such Laws as do not take Money out of their Pockets, against their Consent, I think she ought not arbitrarily to deprive them of that Privilege, without which they must necessarily become Slaves. You ask, when the Colonies were emancipated from the Authority of Parliament? Emancipation, tho' susceptible of a more favourable Construction, is usually applied to the setting Slaves at Liberty; and, tho' Slavery has been conferred on the Americans, since the Conclusion of the last War, as a Reward for their Loyalty, during its Continuance, yet I hope you will not pretend, that before that Time, they were Slaves; since, until the Birth of the Grenvilian Ministry, no Attempt was ever made to raise a Revenue from them in any Respect.

I think, therefore, that you might, with more Propriety, have enquired concerning the Origin of their Slavery, than of their Emancipation. 'Til that Time, they enjoyed as ample Privileges as any of his Majesty's Subjects, by right of their several Charters, which they derived from the same Source, from whence we received our great Charter, Liberty, and which ought to have remained equally sacred. Nor can they be taxed by us, as they have been, without a Violation of these Charters. As to their seeking foreign Protection, I see nothing impracticable in it: That we have ambitious and powerful Rivals, who would gladly grant it, is undoubted: That they will ever receive it, I do not believe, unless urged to it by our Oppressions. As to the Impositions of a French Government, they are indeed numerous enough in Europe; but, in America, the Case is different; the Policy of France, in that Particular, being opposite to ours, as the Inhabitants of her Colonies enjoy Privileges which are denied other Subjects. I agree with you, that the present Duties imposed on our Colonies, are trifling, and they are designedly made so, that they may the better escape Opposition, and establish a Precedent for the most exorbitant Exactions. In my former Letter, I asserted that the Time would soon arrive, when other Motives, than Force, would be required, to secure the Dependence of the Colonies. Your Observations on this Particular, certainly were not dictated by a Regard for Posterity. To prevent the Increase of the Colonies, is not in the Power of this Kingdom, unless by exterminating their Inhabitants. We ought therefore to convert this Increase to our Advantage: A sure and only Method of doing this, I have already pointed out, which is not by Violence. As to their paying for the Protection they receive from us; you ought to consider, that the Advantages we derive, by converting their Trade solely to our own Emolument, amply repays the Charges of this Protection. As to the Troops which are ordered to Boston, I with the Abettors of that Measure, may not do this Kingdom an Injury, which they will never be able to repair. Can any one who reflects on the Temper of the Inhabitants at Boston, imagine that they will tamely suffer Troops to be quartered amongst them, with express Design to intimidate them; and, by their Insolence, repress the Spirit of Liberty? No: These very Troops will but create those Disturbances they were designed to quell; and, before the Expiration of the present Year, occasion obstinate Associations against importing any of our Manufactures. As they are however, ordered, I wish, for several Reasons, that Justice Gillam might accompany them.

CAIUS MEMMIUS.

From the Public Advertiser, *of August 23.*

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

THREESCORE Years did the powerful United Provinces maintain a War in Defence of their Liberties, against the then powerful Kingdom of Spain, with all the Wealth of the *Indies* at its Command; and finally, obliged to acknowledge their Independency in a formal Treaty, sitting down with the loss of Territory, Treasure, and Reputation, and with a broken Strength, that has never since been recovered.

Contractors, Jobbing mercantile Members of Parliament, Officers starving on Half-Pay, and Gunsmiths, who *taste*, as the Papers tell us, *A speedy and a perpetual War*, may wish, rather than no War at all, for a *Great* one, in America. These, in all Conversations, to encourage us in undertaking it, slight the Strength of those distant People, think nothing of that Enthusiasm for Liberty, which in other Countries and Ages has supplied all Deficiencies, and enabled a weak People to baffle the Efforts of a stronger; but tell us that Half a Dozen Regiments are sufficient to reduce, in less than a Year, every Province on the Continent.——— Half a Dozen being once engaged in this blessed Service, it is easy to write and shew the Necessity for more: The more there are, the greater the Profits to those Gentry. And whatever becomes of us poor Devils, that live by Manufactures or by Trade, that are to pay Taxes, or that have Money in the Funds, *they* will amass Fortunes, buy our Estates, bribe our Boroughs, and vote in Parliament the Restitude of the Measure.

I believe our Officers and Soldiers as brave as any in the World; and from that very Opinion of their Bravery, I conjecture they would not generally relish the being ordered on this murdering Service against their Countrymen; to shed English Blood, to stifle the British Spirit of Liberty, now rising in the Colonies; that Liberty, which we should rather wish to see nourished and preserved there, as on a Loss of it here (which from our Vices is perhaps not far distant) we, or our Posterity, may have Occasion to resort to, and participate of; and possibly some of the ablest Officers may chuse, with Sir *Jeffery Amherst*, rather to resign their Commissions. But whatever may be the Bravery and military Prowess of our Troops, and whatever the Zeal with which they would proceed in such a War, there are Reasons that make me suspect it will not be so soon terminated, as some Folks would have us believe.

My Reasons are drawn from a Computation founded on *Facts*. It is well known that America is a Country full of Forests, Mountains, &c. That in such a Country a small irregular Force, can give Abundance of Trouble to a regular one that is much greater: And that, in the last War, *one* of the *Fifteen* Colonies we now have there (and one far short of being the strongest) held out *Five Years* against *Twenty-five Thousand* British regular Troops, joined by *Twenty-five Thousand* Colonists on their own Pay, and aided by a strong Fleet of Men of War. What the Expence was to this Nation, our Treasury-Books, and augmented Debt, may shew. The Expence to America, as their Pay was higher, could not be much less. The Colony we made War upon, was indeed aided by *France*, but during the whole Contest not with more than Five Thousand Men. Now supposing that the Twenty-five Thousand Colonists, that then joined us, should hereafter be against us, and that this makes no Difference, and considering that instead of *one* Colony to conquer, we are to have *fifteen*, and that possibly some of our good Neighbours may think of making a Diversion in their Favour, I apprehend it not out of the Way to allow *Five* Years still to a Colony; and this, by my Computation, will amount to *Seventy-five* Years. I hope Messieurs, the Company of Gunsmiths, will for the present be so good as to be content with a Civil War of *Seventy-five* Years, as perhaps we may scarce be able to afford them a *perpetual* one.

And what are we to gain by this War, by which our Trade and Manufactures are to be ruined, our Strength divided and diminished, our Debt increased, and our Reputation, as a generous Nation, and Lovers of Liberty, given up and lost? Why, we are to convert Millions of the King's loyal Subjects into Rebels, for the Sake of establishing a newly claimed Power in D——— to tax a distant People, whose Abilities and Circumstances they cannot be acquainted with, who have a constitutional Power of taxing themselves; who have never refused to give us voluntarily, more than we can ever expect to wrest from them by Force; and by our Trade, with whom we gain Millions a-Year!

And is there not one wise and good Man to be found in *Britain*, who can propose some conciliating Measure that may prevent this terrible Mischief!—I fear not one! For,

Quos Deus vult perdere, dementat prius!

N. N.

From the GLASGOW JOURNAL, *July* 14, 1768.

The following is handed about as the Speech made by a certain Great Lawyer, in a Court of Judicature, at the Time of the Reversal of an Outlawry.

I Have now gone through the several Errors assigned by the Defendant, and which have been ingeniously argued, and confidently relied on, by his Counsel at the Bar: I have given my Sentiments upon them; and if, upon the whole, after the closest Attention to what has been said, and with the strongest Bias in favour of the Defendant, no Argument, which could have been urged, no Case which could have been cited,

fons that can occur to me, are ſufficient to ſatisfy me in my Conſcience and Judgment, that this Outlawry ſhould be reverſed, I am bound to affirm it—and here let me make a Pauſe.

Many Arguments have been ſuggeſted, both in, and out of Court, upon the Conſequences of eſtabliſhing this Outlawry, either as they may affect the Defendant as an Individual, or the Public in General; as to the firſt, whatever they may be, the Defendant has brought them upon himſelf; they are inevitable Conſequences of Law ariſing from his own Act; if the Penalty to which he is thereby ſubjected, is more than a Puniſhment adequate to the Crime he has committed, he ſhould not have brought himſelf into this unfortunate Predicament, by flying from the Juſtice of his Country; he thought proper to do ſo, and he muſt take the Fruits of his own Conduct, however bitter and unpalatable they may be; and although we may be heartily ſorry for any Perſon who has brought himſelf into this Situation, it is not in our Power, God forbid it ſhould ever be in our Power, to deliver him from it; we cannot prevent the Judgment of the Law by creating Irregularity in the Proceedings; we cannot prevent the Conſequences of that Judgment, by pardoning the Crime: If the Defendant has any Pretenſions to Mercy, thoſe Pretenſions muſt be urged, and that Power muſt be exerciſed in another Place, where the Conſtitution has wiſely and neceſſarily veſted it. The Crown will judge for itſelf; it does not belong to us to interfere with Puniſhment; we have only to declare the Law; none of us had any Concern in the Proſecution of this Buſineſs, nor any Wiſhes upon the Event of it; it was not our Fault that the Defendant was proſecuted for the Libels upon which he has been convicted; I took no Share in another Place, in the Meaſures which were taken to proſecute him for one of them; it was not our Fault that he fled; it was not our Fault that he was outlawed; it was not our Fault that he rendered himſelf up to Juſtice, none of us revived the Proſecution againſt him, nor could any one of us ſtop that Proſecution when it was revived; it is not our Fault if there are not any Errors upon the Record, nor is it in our Power to create any if there are none. We are bound by our Oath and in our Conſciences, to give ſuch a Judgment as the Law will warrant, and as our Reaſon can approve; ſuch a Judgment as we muſt ſtand or fall by, in the Opinion of the preſent Times, and of Poſterity; in doing it, therefore, we muſt have Regard to our Reputation as honeſt Men, and Men of Skill and Knowledge competent to the Stations we hold; no Conſiderations whatſoever ſhould miſlead us from this great Object, to which we ever ought, and I truſt, ever ſhall direct our Attention. But Conſequences of a Public Nature, Reaſons of State, Political ones, have been ſtrongly urged (private anonymous Letters ſent to me I ſhall paſs over) open avowed Publications, which have been judicially noticed, and may therefore be mentioned, have endeavoured to influence or intimidate the Court, and ſo prevail upon us to triſle and prevaricate with GOD, our Conſciences, and the Public; it has been intimated that Conſequences of a frightful Nature will flow from the Eſtabliſhment of this Outlawry; it is ſaid the People expect the Reverſal; that the Multitude will have it ſo; that the Continuation of the Outlawry in full Force will not be endured; that the Execution of the Law upon the Defendant will be reſiſted; theſe are Arguments which will not weigh a Feather with me. If Inſurrection and Rebellion are to follow our Determination, we have not to anſwer for the Conſequences, though we ſhould be the innocent Cauſe—we can only ſay, *fiat Juſticia ruat Cœlum*; we ſhall diſcharge our Duty without Expectations of Approbation, or the Apprehenſions of Cenſure; if we are ſubjected to the latter unjuſtly, we muſt ſubmit to it; we cannot prevent it; we will take Care not to deſerve it. He muſt be a weak Man indeed who can be ſtaggered by ſuch a Conſideration.

The Miſapprehenſion, or the Miſrepreſentation of the Ignorant or the Wicked, the *Mendax Infamia*, which is the Conſequence of both, are equally indifferent to, unworthy the Attention of, and incapable of making any Impreſſion on Men of Firmneſs and Intrepidity.——Thoſe who imagine Judges are capable of being influenced by ſuch unworthy, indirect Means, moſt groſsly deceive themſelves; and, for my own Part, I truſt that my Temper, and the Colour and Conduct of my Life, have cloathed me with a Suit of Armour, to ſhield me from ſuch Arrows. If I have ever ſupported the King's Meaſures; if I have ever afforded any Aſſiſtance to Government; if I have diſcharged my Duty in a Public or Private Character, by endeavouring to preſerve pure and perfect, the Principles of the Courts of Juſtice, and, by an upright Adminiſtration of, to give a due Effect to the Laws, I have hitherto done it without any other Gift or Reward, than that moſt pleaſing and honourable one, the conſcientious Conviction of doing what was right. I do not affect to ſcorn the Opinion of Mankind; I wiſh earneſtly for Popularity; I will ſeek, and will have Popularity; but I will tell you how I will obtain it; I will have that Popularity which follows, and not that which is run after. It is not the Applauſe of a Day, it is not the Huzzas of Thouſands, that can give a Moment's Satisfaction to a rational Being; that Man's Mind muſt indeed be a weak one, and his Ambition of a moſt depraved Sort, who can be captivated by ſuch wretched Allurements, or ſatisfied with ſuch momentary Gratifications. I ſay, with the Roman Orator, and can ſay it, with as much Truth as he did, "*Ego hoc Animo ſemper fui, ut invidiam Virtute partam Gloriam non Invidiam, putarem*; but the Threats have been carried further; perſonal Violence has been denounced, unleſs public Humour be complied with; I do not fear ſuch Threats, I do not believe there is any Reaſon to fear them; it is not the Genius of the world of Men, in the work of Times, to proceed to ſuch ſhocking Extremities. But if ſuch an Event ſhould happen, let it be ſo; [illegible] ſuch an Event might be productive of wholeſome [illegible] ſuch a Stroke might rouſe the better Part of [illegible] from their lethargic Condition to a State of [illegible] to aſſiſt and execute the Law, and puniſh [illegible] daring and impious Hands which had violated it; [illegible] thoſe who now ſtupidly behold the Danger which [illegible] times ſtunned into Sobriety. If the Security of our Perſons and our Property, of all we hold dear and valuable, is to depend upon the Caprice of a giddy Multitude, or be at the Diſpoſal of a giddy Mob: If, in Compliance with the Humours, and to appeaſe the Clamours of thoſe, all civil and political Inſtitutions are to be diſregarded or overthrown, a Life, ſomewhat more than Sixty, is not worth preſerving at ſuch a Price, and he can never die too ſoon, who lays down his Life in Support and Vindication of the Policy of the Government, and the Conſtitution of his Country.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 8.

Extract of a Letter from London, September 21, 1768.

"I AM now returned from my Excurſion into Scotland which fully anſwered my Expectation. You can hardly imagine how the Face of Edinburgh, and indeed that of the whole Country, is changed. On the South Side of the Town, there are now a Number of Streets and Squares of elegant Houſes, all built in the Engliſh Taſte, where formerly there was nothing but Corn Fields. Both Sides of the Back of the Cannongate, which, in old Times, were uninhabitable, covered alſo with fine Houſes; and towards the North, they have begun to build a quite new City on Barefoot's Parks, which will make a ſplendid Addition to Edinburgh; and a Bridge over the North-Loch, to communicate with it, is now nearly finiſhed. Add to this, that the Country between Leith and Edinburgh is covered with good Houſes and Gardens. In ſhort, the Face of the whole Country, wherever I travelled, is changed for the better.

"Glaſgow is a beautiful City, and conſiſts of moſt ſtately Buildings; and throughout the Country, where we ſaw nothing but open Fields, we now ſee nothing but Trees, Hedges and Incloſures. The Spirit for Improvements in Agriculture is indeed ſo very high, that many Gentlemen have already doubled, trebled, and quadrupled the Value of their Eſtates. Extenſive Manufactures are alſo carrying on every where, ſo that every Body is employed, and Places where Indolence and Sloth reigned, are now become the Habitations of induſtrious and well fed People."

ANNAPOLIS, December 29.

A few Days ago arrived here, the Brigantine SUSANNAH, ROBERT HENDERSON Maſter, of *Baltimore*, after a very tedious Paſſage of Sixteen Weeks, nearly Ten of which ſhe beat on this Coaſt. Capt. HENDERSON and his Crew were reduced to ſo very great Diſtreſs, by the Severity of the Weather, and Scarcity of Proviſions, before they got in, that moſt of his Men were rendered incapable of doing Duty, and Two of them are ſo ill now, that it is doubtful whether they will recover.

On the 5th Inſtant, about 100 Leagues off this Coaſt, they ſpoke the Snow NANCY, Capt. RODGERSON, bound from *Antigua* to *Baltimore*, whom they acquainted of their diſtreſſed Condition, and earneſtly requeſted a ſmall Supply of Proviſions, on any Terms, which Captain RODGERSON very inhumanely refuſed them, alledging he was very ſhort of Proviſions himſelf; tho' ſince his Arrival at *Baltimore*, a Perſon of Credit and Veracity has examined his Log-Book, by which it appears, that Four Days before Capt. HENDERSON ſpoke him, they had overhauled the Snow's Stores, and found they had Ninety Days Proviſion at full Allowance.

A few Days afterwards Capt. HENDERSON ſpoke the Snow STIRLING, Capt. NELSON, belonging to, and bound for *Philadelphia*, Seven Weeks out, from the Bay of *Honduras*, who, tho' very ſcarce of Proviſion himſelf, very humanely ſpared him a ſmall Supply.

*** Juſt as this GAZETTE was ready for the Preſs, the Northern Poſt arrived. From the Public Papers we have ſelected the following material Articles of Intelligence, amongſt many others, which, for want of Room, we muſt poſtpone until next Week.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 1.

ORDERS have been given to compleat the Number of Camels, Mules, and other Beaſts of Burthen, neceſſary for the Service of the Army; and to form ſeveral Magazines of Proviſions on the Danube, and in Moldavia. A large Quantity of Rice is to be ſent from this Place; and Preparations are making for the Encampment of an Army.

VIENNA, September 7. *A Report is ſpread here, that the Porte had demanded a Paſſage for a Body of its Troops through Tranſylvania, in order to march to Poland; and that the Pope, diſguſted at the Conſequences of the Affair of the Jeſuits, and his Broil with Parma, intends retiring into a Convent. Some even ſay that he has already done it.*

VIENNA, September 10. *A Courier is arrived here from Peterſbourg, with Diſpatches, in which the Empreſs informs our Court, that the Ottoman Porte has declared War againſt her; and it is pretended that her Majeſty has likewiſe demanded what Part we intend taking on this Occaſion; to which it has been replied, that we ſhall remain neuter, the Troops we have at preſent on Foot being only deſigned to cover our Frontiers.*

From the Frontiers of POLAND, September 19. *The red Flag has been hung out at Choczim, Bender, Oczakow, and other frontier Places of Turkey; which, in the Ottoman Style, ſignifies a Declaration of War. All thoſe Places are well provided with Ammunition and Proviſion; and the Troops, who form the Garriſons thereof, receive double Pay, as is uſual in Time of War.*

LONDON.

Sept. 25. Among other Ceremonies uſed by the Porte in their late Declaration againſt Ruſſia, the Royal Standard has been planted before the Imperial Palace at Conſtantinople, as a Signal of War. The Day of the [illegible] alſo [illegible]

[illegible] to that Purpoſe; and therefore ordered that one Part of the Standing Army, of 50,000 Men, are to be provided with new Cloaths and Arms.

Sept. 25. When the noble Marquis of Rockingham was in a certain high Office (First Lord of Treaſury) which has a Salary of 4000 l. per Annum annexed to it, and Perquiſites, which are computed to upwards of 50,000 l. per Annum, his Lordſhip, out of the whole, never did, nor would accept of more than 1300 l. per Annum, having too great Regard for his Country, to accumulate an enormous Fortune at its Expence.

Sept. 29. The Eſtabliſhment of a Silver Mint at New-York, for the Regulation of the American Currency, will ſhortly be taken into Conſideration.

The favourite Toaſt among the Friends of the Colonies, is, "May ſteady Perſeverance never be conſtrued into obſtinate Reſiſtance."

It is reported at the Weſt End of the Town, that the Court of Liſbon has made extraordinary Demands on England.

We are told that there are at this Time, Ten capital Houſes in London, to whom more than a Million of Money is due from North-America.

Yeſterday it was rumoured, that our Ambaſſador at the Court of Portugal, had received an Anſwer to ſome late Remonſtrances, couched in ſuch haughty Terms, as would cauſe his retiring from Liſbon without taking Leave.

They adviſe from Hamburgh, that the Court of Peterſbourg had prohibited the further Exportation of Gunpowder from the Dominions of Ruſſia.

It is now currently reported at St. James's End of the Town, that an Order is, or ſpeedily will be iſſued, to recal the Military Forces lately ſent to Boſton, where, by the moſt recent Accounts, there is very little Occaſion for their Aſſiſtance, and not the leaſt Likelihood of their contributing towards a thorough Reconciliation between our Colonies and the Mother Country.

They write from Hamburgh, that an Agent of France had juſt bought up all the Naval and Ordnance Stores, which the Merchants had got ready to ſhip for Corſica, on Account of General Paoli.

According to Letters from Gibraltar, the Merchants there, and at Minorca, are afraid of ſending either Ships or Merchandize to Corſica, though the beſt Market in the Mediterranen, leſt they ſhould be ſeized by the French.

Oct. 6. The Difference which has, for ſome Time paſt, ſubſiſted between a certain Miniſter, and a great General, is at length amicably adjuſted.

Oct. 8. Private Letters by the French and Flanders Mails ſay, there has been a general Engagement between the French and Corſicans, and that the latter have obtained a compleat Victory, and taken the French General's eldeſt Son Priſoner, and many General Officers.

The Sentiments of the Earl of Chatham are ſtrongly for our not tamely ſuffering the French to hold Poſſeſſion of Corſica.

All Negotiation with the Earl of Egmont, is intirely at an End.

The Oppoſition, it is thought, will be very vigorous this Winter, as the Weight of Abilities is certainly with them.

To the eternal Honour of Two illuſtrious Foreigners, although each received large Fortunes with their truly royal and amiable Conſorts; yet it may with Truth be affirmed, their Viſits to this Nation have occaſioned Five Times more Money to be remitted to this Metropolis, than ever was ſent Abroad on Account of their celebrated Nuptials.

Wedneſday it was reported on Change, that a Spaniſh Xebeck had taken an Engliſh Merchantman, in the Mediterranean, and carried her into Majorca.

Some Letters from Genoa ſay, that ſhould Corſica be forced to ſubmit to the Yoke of France, a great Number of the Iſlanders, propoſe to embark with their Families for North-America.

An Evening Paper of laſt Night, has the following Article:——"Some Perſons ſay pretty peremptorily, that a powerful and enterprizing Monarch has this Summer viſited London, in the Habit of a Quaker."

This Morning divers Agents for the American Colonies attended the Board of Trade and Plantations, on the Buſineſs of their Conſtituents.

We are aſſured that a certain unpopular Nobleman, lately gone Abroad, has ſold off his immenſe Stock out of our Public Funds, and placed it in thoſe Abroad.

Poſtſcript of a Letter received Yeſterday from Genoa.

"The French have received a total Defeat in Corſica: M. de Chauvelin having divided his Forces too much, they were attacked every where by the brave Corſicans, who drove them out, and recovered every Place they had loſt before, with vaſt Slaughter of the French, who were drove to the very Walls of Baſtia."

October 11. At Cogniac a dreadful Storm of Hail and Rain fell on the 16th Ult. by which near 200 Pariſhes have been almoſt totally ruined; Houſes, Cattle, Mills, Vineyards, Corn, &c. were ſwept away by the Torrents, and near 100 Perſons drowned.

The Troops of the King of the Two Sicilies have taken Poſſeſſion of the Territories of Caſtro and Ronciglione, belonging to the Pope.

Oct. 12. A War with Portugal is now talked of as unavoidable, at the Court End of the Town.

There is now a Project prepared by our Patriot Miniſtry, and ready to be laid before the Parliament in the firſt Hours of the enſuing Seſſion, for quieting America, by granting the Americans a conſiderable Enlargement of Trade, and ſome new Duties on Importations from thence.

A certain great Man at Court, on Sunday, declared that the Colonies, ſooner or later, ſhould abſolutely ſubmit to the Mode of Taxation already adopted for them by the Parliament.

Oct. 13. The Bets, on Tueſday Night, at the Weſt End of the Town, amongſt the great Politicians, were 7 to 3, that the French are not abſolute Maſters of Corſica by this Day Twelvemonth.

On Tueſday laſt the Earl of Hillſborough was married, at the Chapel at Lambeth, to the Right Hon. the Lady [illegible]

Advice is received that the Court of Turin is upon the Point of declaring War againſt France.

It is reported, that Orders have been sent to the Danish Ambassador at Paris, to demand, in categorical Terms, full Satisfaction of the Insult which the Danish Flag received in the Mediterranean, from a French Xebeck, which Affront, it is imagined, has determined his Danish Majesty to postpone his intended Visit to the Court of Versailles.

Extract of a Letter from Corsica, September 12.

"The French having invaded the Pieve of Casinca, and advanced as far as Pento, the Corsicans (who waited for them there) no sooner saw them within Musket-Shot, than they fell upon them, with such Fury, and in such Numbers, that the French could not stand the Shock, but abandoned their Camp, and retired with the utmost Precipitation. The Corsicans followed the Blow, and pursued their flying Enemy in such Order, that they could not even make a Stand in the Places they had before taken, the Corsicans entering with them Pell Mell, and putting to the Sword, all those who were not able to escape their Fury; and this Pursuit was continued even to the Walls of Bastia. The Loss of the French is incredible. Amongst the Prisoners (said to be about 200) are Fifteen general Officers, and the Marquis de Chauvelin's Nephew. The Corsicans do not exactly know their Loss; but Furiani, and the other Posts, which had been taken from them, are again in their Possession."

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, September 16.

"We have good Information here, that the French lost above a Thousand Men in the Attacks of Biguglia and Furiani, besides a great Number of wounded, who have been sent to Bastia.

"The Report that the French were in Possession of Caprea, is now contradicted.

"There has been an Action in the Neighbourhood of Olmetta, the Consequences of which were such, that 800 French were obliged to surrender at Discretion."

Extract of a Letter from Isola Rossa, September 14.

"We just now received from the Commandant of Fornali, the News of an Action very disadvantageous to the French. The Count de la Grand Maison, charged with the Attack of Oletta, having received a Reinforcement of 2400 Men, which the Marquis de Chauvelin had sent over the Mountains, pushed that Place, and the other Posts of the Corsicans, so closely, that the latter yielding to Superiority of Numbers, retired, and the French sacked that Town, and all the Country round it. After this they marched to Olmetta, Rutali, and other Parts of the Province of Nebbio, towards the Gulf, which they took Possession of, without meeting any Obstacles, and remained quietly there Two Days; but were then surrounded by the Corsicans, who poured in from all Sides, and made upon them such a terrible Fire, that they had no other Step to take than to attempt a Retreat, which they could but very imperfectly effect; for the Corsicans (who were greatly enraged at the sacking Oletta) stuck so close to them, that very few Frenchmen have escaped either Death or Imprisonment. By this Defeat the Corsicans have recovered all that the French had conquered in the Nebbio, as well as Barbaggio, Patrimonio, Farinola, &c."

SALEM, *December* 6.

We find it mentioned in a London Paper, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham intends to exert himself in Behalf of this injured and oppressed Country, by making a Motion in the present Session of Parliament, for the Abolition of the new established Board of Commissioners for American Affairs, as being unconstitutional: And that he intends once more to use his utmost Influence for the Repeal of the late Act, obliging the Americans to pay a Duty on Commodities sent from Great-Britain.

BOSTON, *December* 12.

Our late Advices from England import, that frequent Councils are held at St. James's, on American Affairs, and the Island of Corsica, which seem now to take up the Attention of the Ministry, and indeed the whole Nation.——That the last Dispatches from Commodore Spry, were of such a Nature, that a Brush with the French is looked upon as unavoidable.——That there have been several obstinate Rencounters between the French and Corsicans, with various Success; but attended with a great Slaughter, some of the Corsicans refusing to take Quarter.——That the French seem determined to subdue those brave People, and there is too much Reason to fear their Success, tho' they are contending for Liberty and their Country, with a Zeal bordering on Despair.——That the very Women enter the Field, and act with amazing Fortitude.——That the Friends of Liberty hope Great-Britain will not remain a tame Spectator of the Ruin of that magnanimous little Nation.——That the Dutch seem disposed to support them, and a War between Holland and France, is already talked of, as being very near at Hand.——That great military Preparations are making in France, where their Navy is very formidable.——

December 28, 1768.

THE NEGROES advertised to be sold the 16th of this Month, at the Plantation of the late Mr. TASKER, near *Annapolis*, are to be sold on the 20th Day of *January*, at *Annapolis*.

N. B. Among the NEGROES to be sold, are a BLACKSMITH, and several very likely BOYS and GIRLS.

To be sold by the Subscriber, very reasonable, for either ready Sterling Cash, or Current Money,

A TRACT of LAND, called WOOLSTON's DISCOVERY, containing 122 Acres, lying in *Frederick* County, about 17 Miles from *Frederick-Town*, is a small Distance from Squire *Calvert* and Company's Forge, and near Capt. *Adam Henry's*. The Land is level, and the Soil pretty good. The Title is indisputable. Any Person, disposed to treat for the same, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, who will attend at *Frederick County March* Court next.

(w4) EDWARD MACKUBIN.

December 24, 1768.

To be SOLD, *at* PUBLIC VENDUE,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *Dorchester* County, about Two Miles to the Eastward of the Line lately run, granted under *Maryland* Rights, with natural and artificial Boundaries for 600 Acres, but contains nearly 900 Acres. The Land lies about 10 Miles from the Forest-Landing, on *Jones's* Creek, on *Delaware*, and about 3 Miles from *Choptank Bridge*; has Two Streams of Water running through it, one of them sufficient for a Mill, and has about 100 Acres of Land, capable of making exceeding rich Meadow. There is about 150 Acres of cleared Land, under good Fence, on Part of which there is now sown 110 Bushels of Wheat. There is on the Land a Dwelling-House, 36 Feet by 20, with a Cellar, a Smoke-House, Milk-House, Three Corn-Houses, one new Barn, 50 Feet by 30; one Peach Orchard, of 7000 flourishing Trees, and Three Apple Orchards. The Plantation is in very good Order, the Situation pleasant and healthy, and the Soil very rich, and well adapted to Farming, but particularly good for Wheat.

Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply to *Joseph Gill*, who lives on the Premises, and will shew the Land and Title, (which is indisputable) as well as give Information of the Terms and Conditions of the Sale, which will be on the Premises, the 16th Day of *March* next, if fair, if not, on the first fair Day after, by (t1) JOSEPH COWMAN.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Snow NANCY, *Capt.* WILLIAM ROGERSON, *from* AFRICA, *and the* WEST-INDIES,

A PARCEL of YOUNG HEALTHY SLAVES, and to be sold, at my Store, in *Baltimore-Town*, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, or Iron.

JOHN STEVENSON.

WAS left, in the Hands of *Thomas Richardson*, and Co. at their Store, in *George-Town*, on *Patowmack*, by *Daniel Badger*, Master of the Schooner *Lovely-Lass*, from *Philadelphia*, a Package of Goods, with a Letter directed to *Frederick Delaplank*, near *George-Town, Maryland*. The said *Delaplank* is hereby desired to apply for the same, which will be delivered to him, or his Order, on paying Freight, and the Expence of this Advertisement.

(w3) THOMAS RICHARDSON.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office in ANNAPOLIS, *Dec.* 23, 1768.

ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.

A.

JANE ALLUM, Maryland.

B.

Robert Brown, Queen's-Town. John Baptist Mariner, Henry or Anthony Banning, Maryland. Thomas Brown, John Bullen, Annapolis. Clement Bailly, Dorchester.

C.

Zachariah Campbell 2; Vienna. Samuel Chase, Francis Casey, Annapolis. Capt. Daniel Cock. Richard Cogle, Oxford. James Carman, Kent County. Collector and Comptroller of Pocomoke.

D.

John Dennis, John Denton, Annapolis. Edward Davis, Frederick-Town.

G.

Mrs. Green, 5; Reverdy Ghiselin, 3; Margret Garretson, Cornelius Garretson, Henry Gassaway, Annapolis. Methusalem Griffith, near Annapolis. Charles Goldsborough, Maryland. William Graham, Choptank River. William Geddes, Somerset County.

H.

John Hall, 2; Henry Hall, Richard Hoper, Morgan Hancock, Annapolis.

J.

Thomas Johnson, 2; John Johnson, Robert Johnson, William Jackson, Annapolis.

K.

John Kerr, Queen's-Town. Benjamin Kirby, Kent-Island. Henry Katon, Annapolis.

L.

Thomas Lloyd, Cæcil County. Richard Lee, South Potomack. Mr. Lavoyer, Snowden's Works. Thomas Lancaster, Prince-George's County.

M.

Samuel Middleton, Rebecca Mace, Peter Morrise, Annapolis. James Murray, Dorchester County. Capt. Andrew M'Ghee, Great-Choptank. Col. Joseph Mitchell, Worcester County. Richard Minchin, Snow-Hill. James M'Ginly, Philadelphia. Sarah Murray, West-River. Joseph Morton.

N.

David Navarro, Annapolis.

P.

Jonathan Pinkney, 3; Anne Pitt, William Paca, Annapolis. Samuel Primrose and Samuel Fisher, Queen's-Town.

R.

John Ridout, 5; William Reynalls, John Raw, William Roberts, William Rostney, Gardiner, Annapolis. Benjamin Rumsey, Charles-Town. James Robson, Queen's-Town. John Robinson, Oxford. Messrs. Thomas Ringgold and Co. Chester-Town. William Richardson, Snow-Hill.

S.

William Shaw, Saint Mary's County.

T.

Richard Tilghman.

W.

William Woodward, South-River. William Wilkins, Annapolis. William Winters, Charles County. Mr. Wederstrand, Queen's-Town. Elizabeth Williams, Somerset County. Andrew Walker, William Wilkinson, Francis Williams, Charles Williams.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN, who writes a good Hand, and understands Accounts: Such a one, if well recommended for his Honesty and Sobriety, may hear of Employment, by applying to the Printers hereof. (tf)

ON the 22d Day of *November* last, there was left at the House of *Jacob Myers*, in *Baltimore-Town*, a large grey HORSE, by a Man, who calls himself *Ezekiel Andrews*: The said *Andrews* is hereby desired to take him away, on, or before the 12th Day of *January* next, or he will be sold for his keeping

November 30, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of Mr. JAMES EDELEN, *late of* Prince-George's *County, deceased, the Second Tuesday in* January *next, at the Mill, to the highest Bidder,*

ONE Half Part of a very good GRIST-MILL, in good Repair; has been built about Five Years; is situate within Half a Mile of *Piscataway*, and has Plenty of Custom. There is Ten Acres of Land belonging to the Whole, which would make a good Meadow. Any Person inclinable to purchase the same, may be shown the Premises, by applying to the Subscriber, near *Piscataway*. The Purchaser may have Eight or Ten Years Credit for the Money, on paying Interest, and giving Security to

(w3) EDWARD EDELEN, Jun. Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Country-born Negro BOYS; the one about Twelve Years of Age, the other about Eight, and have both had the Small-Pox.——Any Person wanting such, may know the Terms, by enquiring of the Printers.

*** Likewise a good HOUSE-CARPENTER, who has near Five Years to serve.

A

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY

FOR RAISING

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS,

FOR FINISHING THE

MARKET-HOUSE & TOWN-HALL

IN

FREDERICK-TOWN, in FREDERICK County,

TO CONSIST OF

TWO THOUSAND TICKETS,

AT TWO DOLLARS each.

FIVE HUNDRED and FIFTY-SEVEN of which will be fortunate, without any Deduction, viz.

	1 Prize of	200	Dollars, is	200 Dollars.
2	- -	100	- - -	200
3	- -	50	- - -	150
4	- -	25	- - -	100
20	- -	15	- - -	300
50	- -	10	- - -	500
475	- -	4	- - -	1900
PRIZES, 557	First drawn Blank,		-	25
BLANKS, 1443	Last drawn Blank,		-	25
				600 Sterl. rais'd.
2000 Tickets, 2 Dollars each,				4000 Dollars.

By the above SCHEME, there are little more than TWO BLANKS and an HALF to a PRIZE; and the Profits retained, are Fifteen *per Cent.* on the Whole.——When the TICKETS are disposed of, the Drawing is to begin, (on Fourteen Days previous Notice, at least, to be given in the MARYLAND GAZETTE) in the Court-House of the said County, in Presence of Five of the Managers, at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend. The Drawing, it is hoped, will be in Six Months, at farthest, as a great Number of the Tickets are already engaged.

The Managers are Mess^rs. *Christopher Edelen, Casper Shaaff, Thomas Price, George Murdock, Lewy Calvert, Jacob Young, Lodowick Weltner, Charles Beatty, Joseph Gaither, George Scott, Adam Fisher, John Hoye, William Parker, Jacob Schley, Daniel Heughs, Upton Sheredine, George Stricker, Thomas Crampbin*, Jun. *William Deakin*, Jun. and *Andrew Stigar*, who are to give Bond, and be on Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, as soon as the Drawing is finished, and the Prizes to be paid off, without any Deduction.——PRIZES not demanded within Six Months from the Publication aforesaid, to be deemed as generously given for the Use intended, and applied accordingly.

*** The Value of Seven Shillings and Six Pence in PENNSYLVANIA Currency, will be received in Lieu of each Dollar, in the Sale of Tickets, and the same Currency to be accepted in Payment of the Prizes drawn by the fortunate Adventurers.

N. B. Tickets to be had of any of the Managers, and at the Printing-Office, in ANNAPOLIS.

Virginia, ss. [illegible] 1768.

SOLD on *Tuesday* the 5th Day of April next, the valuable Tract of LAND, known by the Name of BRENTON, containing 3000 Acres, in *Prince-William* County, and within 18 Miles of *Dumfries*, 14 of *Quantico*, and 25 of *Falmouth*. This Land is remarkable for being level, of a rich Soil throughout the Tract, and well timbered and watered. Has many valuable Improvements on it, and pays no QUIT-RENTS. The Sale will begin precisely at 12 o'Clock, at the House of SCARLET HARDING, on the Premises, and the Land sold either in Lots, or the Whole, as shall be agreed upon on the Day of Sale, as well as the Terms for Payment.

ROBERT BRENT,
WILLIAM BRENT,
DANIEL CARROLL,
HENRY ROZER.

(154)

Annapolis, December 20, 1768.

This is to acquaint the PUBLIC,

THAT the Subscribers are lately arrived from ENGLAND, and propose, immediately after the Holidays, to open a SCHOOL, in a Room adjoining Mr. PETER HARTLAND'S, opposite to the House of Mr. JOHN BALL (until a more convenient Place can be had) and will teach ENGLISH, after a Method truly grammatical, whereby the young Scholars will, in a short Time, be enabled to speak and write as grammatical ENGLISH, as those who have had the Advantage of a classical Education. WRITING and ARITHMETIC, in general, with all the latest Improvements, which will constitute a System of that invaluable Art, more worthy the Study and Attention of Youth, than perhaps has been laid before them in their Parts; also an extensive Course of foreign Exchange, Measuration, *&c. &c.* Merchants Accounts, as practis'd in the best Counting-Houses in *London*, with all such mercantile Precepts, Forms of Business, Letters in Trade, *&c.* as are fit to qualify Youth for the Counting-House, or Public Offices.—The Subscriber being perfectly acquainted, by Experience, in the above Branches, hopes that few can teach them in a more easy and intelligible Manner.

Knitting, Sewing, working upon Cat-gut, Muslin, *&c.* also taught at the same Place.——

Those Gentlemen, *&c.* who please to favour either, or both of them, with their Children, may depend on their being faithfully instructed, by

Their most obedient humble Servants,
JOHN & SALLY STOTT.

** They propose keeping an Evening-School for the Convenience of those who cannot attend during the Day.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

November 28, 1768.

RAN away from the *Nodsco* Iron-Works, in *Virginia*, on, or about the 10th of *October* last, a Country born Negro Man Slave, named BILLIE, the Property of the Hon. *John Taylor*, Esq; he is about 30 Years of Age, very black, well made, Five Feet Eight Inches high, puts on a sower Look when taxed with any Thing amiss; he had on or took with him, when he went away, a blue Broad Cloth Coat, black Cotton Velvet Jacket, and Sundry other Sorts of Cloaths, besides Shoes and Stockings of various Kinds: He is by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, and is such a Proficient in that Business, as not only to repair, but to build all Sorts of small Craft. The Day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto Fellow, named SCIPIO, the Property of Mr. *John M'Millian* of *Prince-William* County, in *Virginia*, of much the same Age and Size as himself. They crossed *Potowmack-River* together, in a Schooner's Boat, to the *Maryland* Shore, where they left her, and have, from that Time, kept themselves undiscovered. As *Billie* was some Time last Summer brought from *Carolina*, (to which Place, under the Sanction of a forged Pass, he had travelled as a Freeman) it is more than probable that he is not now engaged by some Ship-Builders to the Northward, that he will endeavour to get on board of some Craft, bound for *Charles-Town*, or to some Place in *Carolina*, where he expects to be free. Whoever takes up the said Negro, or Mulatto, and brings One, or both, to the Subscriber, or to *John Calvert*, Manager of Col. *Taylor's* Mine-Bank, in *Baltimore* County, or will secure them, so that they may be had again, shall receive, for each, a Reward of Five Pounds, if taken Forty Miles from Home, or the above Reward, if at a greater Distance to the said Mr. *John Calvert*, or from

THOMAS LAWSON.

(tf)

TO BE LET, on Hire, a PLANTATION, [illegible] having a Sufficiency of Hands and Stock [illegible] For Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, at the Plantation of Mr. *Hopkins*, on the [illegible] of Severn.

JOHN GRANT.

TO BE SOLD, at CHARLES-TOWN, in the Province of MARYLAND,

THE Ship *Betsey*, John Young Master, now lying at the Wharf of Messrs. Russell, near Boston, will sail the latter End of next Week, for Mr. Lane's Wharf in Charles-Town, where she is full Freight, and will be ready to receive Goods on board, and will take in Passengers, for which Purpose she has very good Accommodations, and will sail from thence with all Expedition. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board the Ship, or to

JOHN LANE.

Lading to be Five Days Notice.

The Terms, apply to Mr. *Nathan Rawson*, at *Annapolis*, or the Subscriber, on board.

GEORGE COOK.

Queen-Anne, November 15, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, some Time in July last, a Mulatto Servant Man, named PHILIP GRAY, a well-set Fellow, about Five Feet Eight Inches high, and much pitted with the Small-Pox. It is supposed that he is harboured by some free Negro, near *Elk-Ridge*, or has made off to *Baltimore* County. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him, shall be paid TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought to

Wm. T. WOOTTON.

(tf)

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY

For raising the Sum of FOUR HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS, for purchasing an ORGAN for the New-Church, and building a MARKET-HOUSE, in the Town of ALEXANDRIA, *viz.*

Prizes.		Pounds.		Pounds.
5	of	100	are	500
5	—	50	—	250
10	—	25	—	250
20	—	10	—	200
100	—	5	—	500
860	—	30*s.*	—	1290
1000 Prizes.		First drawn Blank,		5
2000 Blanks.		Last drawn Blank,		5
3000 Tickets at 20*s.*				£.3000

Fifteen per Cent. deducted from the Prizes, amounts to £.450, the Sum wanted.

In this Scheme, there are no more than Two Blanks to a Prize; and, for the small Value, and Number of Tickets, there are many considerable Prizes.—Many Schemes of Lotteries, for various Purposes, and of various Constructions, are offered to the Public, they are indeed become common; by many it is reckoned a Species of Gaming, it may be so, yet certainly this is the most justifiable, perhaps laudable, because for Public Uses. The Promoters hope they will meet with that Encouragement in the Sale of the Tickets, which so good and useful an Intention merits, and will enable them to draw the Lottery in Six Months. The Adventurers may be assured it will be drawn as soon as the Tickets are sold.——Immediately after Drawing, a List of the Prizes will be published in the *Virginia* and *Maryland* GAZETTES.

Prizes not demanded in Six Months, after Drawing, will be esteemed given for the Benefit of the Lottery.

The Managers are, *William Ramsay, John Carlyle, John Dalton, Robert Adam, John Muir, Harry Piper, Thomas Fleming, George Washington*. Trustees, *Thomas Kirkpatrick, Henry Riddle, Richard Arell, Hall* and *Gilpin, William Ramsay, Robert Harrison, Thomas Carlyle*, of whom Tickets may be had: They act upon Oath, and give Bond faithfully to discharge their Trust.

Dollars will be taken at Six Shillings, and paid away at the same Rate.

Frederick-Town, Cecil County, *Oct.* 24, 1768.

TO be Sold, by virtue of a Power of Attorney from *George* and *William Burt*, Esqrs. Merchants of *Biddeford*, a Dwelling-House in *Chester-Town*, compleatly finished, with Eight Rooms, Six of which are richly papered. There is an excellent Kitchen adjoining, in which are Two good Fire-Places, and every Thing compleat. On the Lot is a commodious Stable, with Nine Stalls, Two of which are close; a large Yard, with a good Well and new Pump in it, and every other Conveniency fit for a Gentleman's Family in private Life, or public Business. On the same Lot is a large Brick House, which, with a little Expence, might be converted into a good Store-Room and Compting-House. For Terms of Sale, apply to

JOSEPH EARLE.

(tf)

LATELY PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

THE

MARYLAND ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1769,

CONTAINING many instructive and entertaining Pieces, both in Prose and Verse; together with Receipts for the Cure of different Disorders incident to this Climate, *&c.* We have added a Sheet extraordinary this Year, for the Benefit of our Customers only, as we shall dispose of them at the usual Price of 5*s.* per Dozen, or 5 Coppers single.

HUDSON & THOMPSON,

Who came in last Ship from Great-Britain, Intend to Winter here,

A LARGE Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, viz. Woollens, Linens, in all its Branches; Haberdashery; Hosiery; Millinery; Mercery; Saddlery; Stationary; Ship-Chandlery; Brewery; Cutlery and Hardware; Dry-Saltery; Groceries; Fish and Coals; Hats for Sailors, and Hunters Caps; Irish Linseys; Cottons; Serges; Superfine and Second Spanish; Worsted and Yarn dito; Silk and Cotton dito; Shalloons; Indian Blanketing; Sail Duck; Superfine Broad Cloths, and Trimmings; Buttons, Gloves, and Childrens Stays; home-made Checks; brown Hollands; brown Sheetings; white Sheetings; a large Assortment of *Irish* Linens; *German*, *Scotch*, *Irish*, and *Scotch* Osnabrigs; Hessen-Rolls; *German*, *English*, and *Irish* Dowlas; hempen and flaxen Sackings; *Warrington* Sail-Cloth; Kendal, and Welsh Cottons; Crown-Glass Squares of all Sizes; PP Gunpowder; Drop-Shot; Bar-Lead; common and double Flint; Glass-Ware; Gardevine Squares; *French* Indico; bottled Strait; Roll-Brimstone; Saltpetre; Copperas; Alum; Mens Boots and Shoes; Womens, Leather, Calimanco, and Everlasting Shoes; Childrens Morocco ditto; Hair Sifters; Lawn, and Silk Searchers; Pipes; Brushes of all Sorts; Nails of all Sorts and Sizes; Wire; Sail-Twine; Bed-Cords; Top-Sean Twine; deep Sea, Log, Drum, Cat, and Perch Lines; Halters and Traces; white Rope; Box-Cordage; Corks, and Cork-Wood for Sean-Nets; mix'd Paints; Iron Pots, Pans, Frying-Pans, Cast Iron Tea-Kettles, Skillets, *&c. English* Loaf-Sugar; a large Quantity of Five and Seven Years old bottled Beer, in Tierces, containing 5½ Dozen each; a very large Assortment of Crockery, and Earthen-Ware, consisting of most of the Articles in that Branch; China, and Copperplate Ware; *Liverpool* fine Salt; and a Parcel of Coals.

The above Goods, with many other Articles too tedious to insert here, will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, at a low Advance. The said HUDSON and THOMPSON will import, annually, Spring and Fall, Cargoes of Goods. Such as please to favour them with their Custom in the Wholesale Way, may depend on being served on easy Terms, and their Orders to *England* punctually observed and complied with. Patterns of several Sorts of Goods, suitable for the Spring, may be seen at their Store, in *Cliff-Street*. Market Prices for all Sorts of Produce.——A young Man is wanted, that understands Business, and is well acquainted in *Baltimore* County.

** The above Ship *Nancy*, *James Thompson* Master, now lying at *Fell's* Point, sails for *Dublin*, the 20th of *December* next, and will take in Goods at a low Freight. For Particulars, apply to *Hudson* and *Thompson*, or the Captain, on Board.

Annapolis, July 21, 1768.

WHEREAS my late Master, Mr. ANDREW BUCHANAN, has generously declined his Business, of BARBER and PERUKE-MAKER, in Favour of the Subscriber, who has removed next Door to Mr. *Robert Couden's*, where he has supplied himself with a fresh Assortment of Hair, and other Materials, for carrying on his Business, and hopes for the Encouragement of all Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, as they may depend on being served honestly, with every Article, in his Way, and after the newest Fashions.

JAMES REID.

(tf)

October 14, 1768.

STOLEN last Night, from the Subscriber, living in *Prince-George's* County, near *Upper-Marlborough*, a likely bright bay HORSE, Four Years old, and about 14 and an Half Hands high, branded on the near Buttock, B; he paces, trots, and gallops, and carries his Head high, when rode.

Whoever secures the said Horse, so as I may get him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and Five Pounds for the Thief, if he be convicted, paid by BENJAMIN HALL, (Son of FRANCIS.)

Annapolis, Sept. 21, 1768.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are hereby requested to discharge their respective Accounts immediately, without further Notice. And, whereas I have, through a Course of several Years Dealing, given large and extensive Credits, so as in many Instances to be a considerable Sufferer thereby; yet, from Principles of Lenity and Forbearance, and a Conviction of the Difficulties arising to Debtors in general, from the great Scarcity of Cash in the Province, I have hitherto neglected to take the necessary Steps to compel Payment; I am however at last reduced to the Necessity of taking this unpleasant Step, towards collecting my outstanding Debts. Those therefore who are interested, will, by a speedy Compliance with this Requisition, avoid the Trouble and Expence attending the usual Method of Recovery by Law.

HENRY CATON.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE. Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE [illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS, inserted the First Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones [illegible] Lines [illegible] Large Letters must be had, ready Printed, much Blanks of BILLS, [illegible]